



J. H. LEATHERMAN, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1852.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.
[The Nominations of the National Democratic Convention.]ELECTORAL TICKET—FOR THE WHOLE STATE.
E. C. WILKINSON, J. A. M. JACKSON,
W. H. JOHNSON.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District—J. H. P. TAYLOR.
2nd " O. R. SINGLETON.
3rd " W. S. FEATHERSTON.
4th " HIRAM CASSIDY.

Mr. Thomas H. Curry, is our authorized Agent, to receive Subscribers and subscription for this paper.

Campaign Republican.

As usual, we will publish our paper during the canvass, commencing on first June next, and ending in November, at reduced prices. We offer the Republican on terms acceptable to every person. In 1848, we circulated nearly four hundred extra copies weekly, in this county. Let the precincts begin to form their clubs. The paper will be furnished during the campaign as follows:

Single copy \$1 25 5 copies \$6.
10 copies, \$10, 20 do. \$15

The steamers E. D. White and Gipsy have our thanks for late papers.

The Circuit Court of Amite county began in Liberty, on yesterday.

The Weather.—Not a drop of rain has fallen upon this place within three weeks. The earth is dry and parched, and in many places corn is suffering. Gardens are much dried, and vegetation, generally, is withered. We have had several fair prospects for rain—but not a drop. Occasionally, a black cloud bristles up, shows its head and growls—but that is all.

A Lick Back.—Since writing the above, we have had a shower, with prospects of more.

Our advertising patrons occupy considerable space in to-day's issue. Printers find it to their advantage, always, to make room for advertisements.

The communication of Justice has necessarily been divided. It will be concluded next week.

Important to Parents.—Dr. D. L. Brown has just received a quantity of vaccine matter, from healthy subjects. Every child should be vaccinated before the summer epidemic. A timely precaution may save many from the dangers and pains of that most loathsome disease—the small pox.

To Planters.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Dr. A. J. Ramalson has established a *Negro Infirmary* in Clinton, La. Such an institution has long been needed in this section. Dr. Ramalson is a physician of much experience and success in southern diseases. We know him to be a gentleman of strict integrity, and one to whom planters can entrust their negroes with every assurance of attention and good treatment.

Superintendent Public Schools.—We unintentionally neglected to state that at the last meeting of our Board of Police, Mr. L. D. Straus was unanimously re-elected Superintendent of Public Schools. It was a just and well-earned compliment to the energy and efficiency with which Mr. S. has discharged his arduous and responsible duties. Under his supervision our schools are assuming a character and permanency, such as every lover of education would wish to see. The Report of the Superintendent, which we published two weeks ago, speaks more full of the condition of the schools, and of the services of Mr. Straus, than we have room to do to-day.

See the notice for the election of trustees of the different townships, in another column.

The Natchez Courier thinks the whig party is in its proper position: in office, but powerless. It might have illustrated its idea by inserting the picture of a convict, dressed in broad-cloth, a sash in his lap, and his hands tied behind him, marching to the gallows.

See the card of Mr. R. H. Montgomery, Agent of the Pass Christian Hotel. Mr. M. is an experienced caterer for the public. We commend our friends.

What a Change!

We respectfully beg to call the attention of the reader to the paragraph below, which we cut from the address of the seceding members of the recent whig Congressional caucus. It presents one of the most complete revolutions in the tactics of the whig party, we have ever known. When it is remembered that that party has never fought an open Presidential battle—that it has always come before the country with its principles masked in some plausible humbug—such as "hard cider," "coon traps," "Old Whity," and such like—and when it is remembered that this very party has so recently triumphed in nearly all the southern States, under the auspices of one of the very boldest of all humbugs—the Union organization—it may be reasonably hoped that the sudden change in the tactics of whiggery, will be a change for the country's good. Just hear how the wind blows now:

"Will the whig party, under existing circumstances, shroud honest convictions of public duty in silence, that our candidate for the proudest honor on earth, may have his opinions interpreted variously, to suit the changing prejudices or prepossessions of particular latitudes? Fellow-whigs, such a policy will not, should not succeed. It is unworthy of a great party whose sentiments are conservative, and whose aim is the prosperity and happiness of the people. Its tendency is to reduce the whig party to a mere heterogeneous compound of discordant sectional factions; the ballot-box to a receptacle of votes obtained by fraud upon one or the other of the sections of the United States; and the Presidential election to a trial of chicanery and dissimulation among political mountebanks. We do not seek to make an injurious ascription of motive to any man or association of men, but we repudiate and refuse, for our part, now and hereafter, to lend our support to any candidate whose principles are not plainly defined or to join in any crusade against popular rights the honesty of politics, or the palpable interest of the country, for the purpose of achieving a temporary political triumph."

Well said—you speak from the abundance of the heart, from sad experience, and we shall not impeach your testimony. Only four years ago, if you had been asked what were the principles of Gen Taylor—how he stood on the tariff, or the bank, or the free-soil question, you could not have answered, to save you.

To have met a whig in the street and asked him, how stands Gen Taylor on the tariff? the reply been:

Palo Alto.
How on a National Bank?

Monterey.
How on the Wilmot Proviso?

Buena Vista—Rough and Ready.
Hurrah! for Old Whity—Who'll take a drink!

Such were the answers made to the public, in 1848, when it asked for Gen. Taylor's principles: and had the southern whigs succeeded in forcing the compromise issue before the country, we would have heard of nothing but the *Glorious Union!* from every rotten stump in the country.

An Improvement.—"Alligator Corner," once the most infamous and riotous hole in our village, will soon be the handsomest and most useful portion of town. The old brick building, (now the property of H. J. Butterworth, Esq.) within whose walls have been committed some of the blackest crimes and murders, is now prostrate, and the Messrs. Miller are at work, putting up an elegant two-story brick building. The upper story is to be used for the purposes of Old Fellowship—and henceforth, instead of the midnight hour being made hideous with the shout of drunkenness, and the death rattle, the song of Friendship, Love and Truth, and the deeds of Brotherly Love will dwell within the ancient temple. In looking at the "Corner," we are reminded of an old and familiar couplet:

"The Devil turned saint threw sin in the lurch,
Tore down a grog-shop and built up a church."

The Whig takes up a discussion held between it and the Republican some time since, in regard to the "aid and comfort," extended to Kossuth by Mr. Fillmore, and says it "refuted our charges."

The idea that the Whig ever refuted anything, except its own positions, is such a novel and startling piece of intelligence that we here "make a note on it." Will our neighbor be good enough to send us a copy of the paper containing the refutation? We should like to see it.

It is announced that Daniel Webster has withdrawn all his pretensions to the Presidency, and declared in favor of Fillmore. In consequence, the Fillmore stock has taken a sudden rise in the "downy east" markets.

The Natchez Courier distorts and perverts the meaning of an article in our last, so as to make it appear that we called Col. W. H. Johnson a highway robber. The Courier then triumphantly asks us, if, under any circumstances, we would vote for a robber?

We can only answer by saying that circumstances might arise, which would justify us in voting for even the editor of the Courier.

Will the Whigs Submit?

The question of Submission or no Submission is now fairly before the Whigs of the South: they have an opportunity of showing whether their great love of the compromise measures has been all a sham or not. A large majority of the whig party including the North, in and out of Congress, have by their acts and votes declared themselves against some feature of the compromise, while a large majority of the democratic party are decidedly in its favor. This is a fact that cannot be denied. It is useless for the whig party to attempt to make this an issue, in the coming contest for the tents are already pitched and the democratic party, the union over, occupies the compromise ground. In our opinion, the only reason why the whigs in the Southern democratic States have been such zealous union men, is, because, by that means they could do the democrats more injury, and get position and office. But now the democratic party has come on to compromise ground, our old enemy has an opportunity of returning to the bosom of the mother church. But there is a lion in the way. Mr. Seward, Greely, & co., say to those whigs south, who have fought so bravely to save the union! and who demand a pledge of their candidate to support the compromise measures, "you can have no pledge, and before you come into the convention you must throw away your glorious union flag, and pledge yourselves not to agitate that subject at all." Hear Mr. Washburn, representative from Maine:

"But this I may safely say: they will not consent that the whig party shall be denationalized by the introduction of any new test of political orthodoxy. They will never consent that the finality of the compromise measures shall be made a part of the whig creed; and any candidate whether he be Gen. Scott or any other man, who insists upon that, or who is nominated by a convention which affirms or requires it; can not, in my judgement, obtain the vote of a single northern State—not one. Gentlemen may as well understand this first as last. If we are to exist as a party, it must be on a platform on which men of all sections of the country can stand together, without any sacrifice of opinion, of principle, or of honor and not upon one which may well hold men of all parties in one section, and exclude all in another. Gentlemen should remember that if they can make a test of this kind, it will be equally competent for others to make tests in reference to the same general subject—they yield the question of jurisdiction and make slavery a national affair."

Mr. Washburn, speaks with authority, nor has he been contradicted. Hear what the New York Tribune, no mean authority, says:

"They (southern whigs) may very possibly bully some whig national convention into passing some sort of compromise resolve to quiet them; but when they get it it won't be worth the paper on which it was written. They who love slavery will uphold it, and we who hate it will keep on hating it, and try to make others hate it, with a view to its ultimate downfall, just as if no such resolve had passed."

"We object to the passage of a 'compromise' resolve in either of the national conventions primarily, as a cheat—a gull-trap—a tub to the whale."—Senator Mangum has put the whig party of the nation under special obligation to him for his manly stand in resisting the movements of those southern gentlemen, who have not been good enough whigs for some years past to vote for whig candidates when duly nominated. As chairman of the whig caucus, Mr. Mangum ruled as out of order a resolution declaring that the nominee of the whig party must stand on a particular platform. We rejoice that Mr. Mangum decided this movement as out of order, and we have no doubt he will be sustained therein by the mass of the whig members.

It is hardly worth while to advise in the premises; but our decided impression is, that the delegates that go up to the national convention, from all the States, should be admitted as such only on the condition that they recognize the right of the majority to rule, and that they will submit to the decision of the majority upon questions that may come before them for action. If Mr. Cabell, of Florida, is a delegate, and says he will not vote for or sustain the nominee unless he submits to stand on his particular platform, and writes letters pledging himself so to do, then we hope the rest of the delegates will say to Mr. Cabell that he had better retire and not offer himself, as he will not be recognized as a whig. If Mr. Toombs is a delegate and says, as he has said, that he will vote for a locofoco who holds his notions about certain things before he will for a whig who is not the regular nominee of the party, then Mr. Toombs should be told, emphatically, that he would not be recognized as a whig, and could not be permitted to hold a seat in the whig national convention.

"We devoutly hope that the whig

party will stand firm and not yield a single inch to these arrogant dictators. Let them do their work as if no such bolters existed. It is not very lamentable that the States of Mississippi, Virginia, and Alabama should conclude not to vote for the whig candidate." When old, able, and long recognized public men like Mangum, from the South, set their faces against these disorganizers, we have hopes that some common sense and judgment are again to prevail over that portion of the Union. We trust these Hotspurs will receive a lesson that will do them good hereafter, and teach them that in this republic white folks must be recognized in political conventions as equals.

Col. W. H. Johnson.—The Wilkenson Whig and Natchez Courier hold us to task for the protest we made to the selection of Mr. Johnson as an elector, on the democratic ticket. It is to be hoped that these worthy will show the sincerity of the professed friendship for Mr. Johnson, by voting for him, when the day of election comes.

We objected to Mr. Johnson not because he was a Foote man, and voted with rabid whigs, but because he tried every expedient to cripple and break down the democratic party. He says he considered that the vote in September and November settled the difference that existed in the democratic party—yet we find Mr. Johnson's name signed to a call for a convention for the 5th of January, which was so worded as to exclude the 28,000 democrats who voted for Col. Davis, from all participation. He thus attempted to raise an insurmountable barrier between the wings of the party. But the people would not follow such counsels. They believed the difference had been settled, and would not be led by the nose into any further disturbance. Col. Johnson saw this, and trimmed his sail to the popular breeze.

He is now before the people as a democratic elector. He is the medium through which a vote of Mississippi is to be given to the nominees of the Baltimore convention. Votes cast for him are votes given to those nominees. Under these circumstances, we presume every democrat will vote for him; and we shall certainly expect our cotemporaries of the Whig and Courier to show their faith by their works.

The recent great Catholic Convention, held in Baltimore, was one of the most solemn and imposing assemblages, that ever met in the United States.

The National Democratic Convention meets in Baltimore on Tuesday next. We are promised a dispatch, so soon as the nominations are made.

TELEGRAPHIC

We are indebted to the Natchez Courier for the following telegraphic items:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

Mr. Thrasher has arrived in England from Spain. The English Ministry have been defeated on the military question. The admission of Jews into Parliament was received more favorably. Lord Derby offers no opposition to it. The subject of national postage is agitated, and the co-operation of ministers solicited.

France.

France remains quiet. Large numbers refuse to take the oath of fidelity to the President. The French papers take much interest in the naval expedition from the United States to Japan.

The confiscation of the property of the Orleans family has caused a legal conflict between the government and the heirs. The French army will not be withdrawn from Rome.

Germany.
A famine exists in many parts of Germany, in consequence of the failure of the potato crops.

Turkey.

The difficulty between Turkey and Egypt has been settled.

Baden.
Louis, hereditary Grand Duke of Baden has renounced the succession in favor of his youngest brother.

New York, May 17.

Further from California.
The steamship Illinois, from California, brings intelligence that business is improving, and the yield of the mines favorable.

Since the Indian warfare commenced 40 Indians and 7 whites were killed. A revolution had taken place in the Society Islands, which, it was thought, would spread to the lower Islands.

New York, May 19.
Another Destructive Fire.
Swift's sugar refinery, on Laight street, was burnt last night. Loss is estimated at \$350,000. Amount of insurance, 300,000.

Escape from a Spanish Prison.
The Spanish papers announce that Maj. Schlessenger and three others of the Cuban prisoners had escaped from Ceuta and arrived at Gibraltar.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 19.
The Senate passed to-day, the appropriation for the Collins steamers, by a vote of 23 to 21.

The House passed the bill for a military road to Oregon.

Funeral of Mrs. Adams.

BALTIMORE, May 18.
At Washington, to-day, the funeral solemnities of Mrs. Adams were observed. The President, Cabinet and members of congress were present.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE FREE TRADER.]



Advance in Cotton.

New York, May 20.
The steamer Africa arrived to-day from Liverpool. She brings dates to the 8th inst., which announce an advance of 1-8th in cotton. Sales for the week, 85,000.

Quotations are as follows:
Middling 5 1/16.
Fair, 5 1/8.
A slight decline in flour, Sugar, small advance.

Lord John Russell declared on the 6th, in the House of Commons, that there was no reason to apprehend hostile intentions on the part of France.

Boston, May 21.

The Governor of Massachusetts vetoed the Main Liquor Law, on the 19th.

Maryland Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

The whig State Convention met yesterday, in this city, and declared Millard Fillmore as the choice of the State; but expressed a determination to support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

School Notice.

ELECTIONS will be held on MONDAY the 7th June, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the places appointed below, for the purpose of electing five School Trustees for the several townships:

T. 1, R. 1, E. at township school house.
T. 2, R. 1, E. " "
T. 3, R. 1, E. " Mr. Faust's residence.
T. 4, R. 1, E. " Harvard's school house.
T. 1, R. 1, W. " Whitesville school house.
T. 2, " " N. Still's school house.
T. 3, " " W. Shropshire's residence.
T. 4, " " C. Swayze's residence.
T. 1, R. 2, W. " Ashwood Institute.
T. 2, " " L. K. Barber's office.
T. 3, " " D. L. Carter's residence.
T. 4, " " township school house.
T. 1, R. 3, W. " Donegal Academy.
T. 2, " " Percy Creek school house.
T. 3, " " township school house.
T. 4, " " Mrs. Ellis's residence.
T. 1, R. 4, W. " Ft. Adams, Bell's tavern.
T. 2, " " Millbrook school house.
T. 3, " " W. Hunter's residence.

I. D. STAMPS, Spt. Com. Schools.
Woodville, May 18, 1852, 21w2.

Pass Christian Hotel.

THIS Well-known SUMMER Establishment, will re-open on the first day of June next.

As usual, every exertion will be made to give the public satisfaction; and maintain the reputation of the house, as a first class Hotel, in all its appointments.

R. H. MONTGOMERY,
m25—3m21 Manager.

Negro Infirmary.

DR. A. J. RAMALSON, has established an INFIRMARY in the town of Clinton, where chronic and surgical cases will be treated. The buildings occupy a healthy and beautiful location, and are large and airy, capable of comfortably accommodating eighty or ninety patients.

The difficulty of regulating the habits, and controlling the appetites of negroes, at home, or in quarter, renders it almost impossible, successfully to treat obstinate diseases. Strict dietetic treatment, the daily and nightly care of the Physician or Surgeon, and the stern discipline of an hospital are the only means by which many diseases can ever be cured. The small expense to be incurred, will justify the experiment, with cases that have been thought incurable. As soon as practicable, the apparatus necessary for the Hydropathic treatment, will be added to the Infirmary.

CHARGES.

Patients for 15 days or less per day, \$1 50
For every day beyond 15, 1 25
For every day after convalescence, 50

These charges include every thing requisite—board, medicine, medical services, &c. Surgical operations will be an extra charge. Payment will invariably be required before negro is permitted to leave the Infirmary.

Bayou Sara Ledger, and Liberty Advocate—publish four times and send bill to

A. J. R.
Clinton, La., m25—1w21

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

WILKINSON COUNTY.

TO all Creditors and other Persons interested in the Estate of Ezer E. Woods, deceased. Greeting:

YOU are hereby Cited, to be and appear before the Probate Court, of Wilkinson county, at the Courthouse thereof, on the first MONDAY of July next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the Report of Fred. Conrad, clerk of said Court, and Commissioner of Insolvency, of said Estate, should not be allowed, and further to do and suffer such things as shall be considered and ordered by the Court aforesaid, in the premises.

WITNESS, the Honorable FRANCIS GILBERT, Judge of the said Probate Court, at the Courthouse of said County, the first Monday of May, Eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Issued this 8th day of May, 1852.

FRED. CONRAD, Clerk.

L. K. BARBER, Attorney.

m11—4w19

Jail notice.

WAS committed to jail by J. H. Leatherman, Esq., a runaway negro boy, who calls his name GABE, and says he belongs to Thomas Cheater, near Liberty—said boy is about 28 years old, 5ft., 11inc. high, black, face and breast much scarred. The owner is notified to comply with the law. M. CRIST, Jailor.
Woodville, m24—1f

Ruptures Cured!

Let all afflicted with Ruptures, read, heed and be healed, or at least be made secure from the horrors of Strangulation. HERNIA, which security can best be found in the use of SHERMAN'S

New Patent Truss and Justly celebrated

RUPTURE REMEDY.

OBSERVE the following extract from Lawrence, an eminent English surgeon: "The treatment of the Ruptures demands, from the different states in which their contents exist, as great a combination of anatomical skill, with experience and judgement, as that of any disorders in surgery." Now, how few untried and harassed with that complaint think of this. What do they think of? Why of getting a Truss; one that suits their fancy, their means, and as they think their Ruptures while cheap of it, from its ill construction and unsuited pressure, imparts serious injury; consequently, the disease continues through life, and frequently causes death.

HERE your attention is called to the cat of Truss my experience in Ruptures has led me to invent, in order to overcome the objections of every other in use. It is remarkable for the ease and comfort with which it is worn and the security it affords under the most violent exercise. It is, also, immovable in any position the body may be thrown into—a consideration that should not be overlooked.

IN this Cut you see the Truss as applied and worn for an Inguinal Hernia on the right side. It does not injure the back, the pressure being on either side of the spine. Physicians and surgeons who have examined the instrument approve of it, are delighted with it, and scarcely a day passes but the send me a distressing case. And here I warn they lightly affected against putting off, from day to day, procuring the best means of security, as they are hourly exposed to accidents that may cause strangulation and death.

IN my treatment of Hernia I do not rely solely on the efficacy of a Truss. Experience has taught me something more is required, and tedious experiments have enabled me to discover the most powerful auxiliary which, to guard against deception, I have put up in quart bottles, with these words, "J. A. Sherman's Rupture remedy," blown in glass. It, at the instance of a celebrated surgeon, was analysed, and the following certificate given in its favor:

Certificate from Martin, the Chemist—"I have analyzed Sherman's Rupture Remedy, and find it to contain valuable properties to aid in curing ruptures."

JAS. MARTIN, Chemist.

New York, January 10th, 1851.

THIS cut represents a Truss as worn for a rupture on both sides.

Letters are frequently received, from persons informing me of cures made by the use of the Truss and Remedy—Want of space, however, allows me to give but few of them:

NATCHEZ, May 23, 1850.

Mr. Sherman: Dear Sir—Last January, I was in New Orleans, and observing your advertisement in the Delta, I called to see you about fitting me with a truss, having previously used the different kinds sold in stores to no purpose. They were a perfect source of annoyance. My rupture yearly increased in size, filling my soul with terrible forebodings, for I had on one occasion been eye-witness to the awful results of strangulated rupture. Now my apprehensions are all gone; my mind is composed; and I can with joy to myself and surprise to my friends, among whom is one of our most eminent physicians, inform you that I am cured—that my rupture has not shown itself for two months. The bottle of wash you gave me is all used up; and, if you think it necessary to continue the use of it, I would like you to send me some.

Mr. Jones who has made a trip to New Orleans on purpose to have you fit him, with a truss, was at my house on last Sunday, and is quite well pleased; says the truss is so easy he sometimes forgets, he has it on, and is only convinced by feeling. He now believes, although he was sceptical when he got the truss, that his case is curable, and that the truss and preparation you furnished him on will cure it. I suppose his faith is strength, assured by the present condition of my case. If persons know how their sufferings were aggravated by the use of the old fashioned, ill-fitting trusses, I am sure they would never use them. The comfort derived, and the security felt in the use of your truss, certainly over balance all pecuniary considerations. With respect and esteem, I remain yours, etc.,

E. W. WATSON.

P. S.—If this will benefit any one suffering as I once suffered, by making it public you have my consent to do so.

SHERMAN'S office for the fitting of his Patent Truss, and the sale of his Rupture Remedy, is 70, St. Charles, (sign of the) New Orleans. Remember the name and number.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary, granted to Wm. P. Dickson, and David Johns, on the Estate of Wm. T. Jones, deceased, at the May Term, 1852, of the Probate Court, of Wilkinson county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, with in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Wm. P. DICKSON,
DAVID JOHNS, Executors.
m11—5w19

NOTICE.

I HAVE withdrawn my agency from M. Goldenberg. Those who contracted accounts with him will settle with me. may 25. 21w3 C. OUREY.